

The Times

Los Angeles

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY YESTERDAY COMMENCED ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD DECLARES AGAINST REMARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS.

TWELFTH YEAR.

TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1893.

4:10 O'CLOCK A.M.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS
BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS

STANDARD PIANOS.
WHY NOT GET THE BEST?

It is conceded on all hands that the old adage,

★
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
★

Is a true one, and in no other instance is it better verified than in the experience of those purchasing

AMM U U SSS II COCO A I
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M M U U U SSS II COCA A A L
M M U U U SSS II COCA A A L

INSTRUMENTS:

You will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, etc., and all of the very best, at

BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,
108 N. Spring st.

AMUSEMENTS.
PARK THEATER. Cor. Fifth and Olive sts.
FRED A. COOPER, Manager.

One Week, Commencing JUNE 5. Every Night,
Including Saturday Night, and Matinee Sunday, 2 p.m.

Grand Military and Scenic Production of
AMERICAN BORN!

By the Park Theater Co., reorganized, and As-
sisted by the

U. S. MILITIA OF LOS ANGELES!

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c; box seats, 50c.

TURF EXCHANGE 115½ S. Spring st.
C. E. PENDELL AND J. B. DUKE
—Will Open the—

Old Turf Exchange at 115½ S. Spring st.,
And will continue throughout the season. Lib-
eral odds will be taken on every race, and
scrip of every race will be given as its run-

MRS. DR. WELLS — OFFICES IN HER
Lombard block, 127 E. Third st., bet. Main and
Los Angeles; diseases of women, nervous, rec-
tural, sterility and general health. Also
electric therapeutics; hours 10 to 4, 7 to 8.

B. F. COLLINS, FLICRIST.
Flowers packed for shipping. Cut flower de-
signs. Flower seeds. 308½ S. SPRING. Tel. 830.

SOWERKROW.
Wholesale and Retail.
W. STEPHENS, Mott Market,
Telephone 734.

LITTLEBOY'S DRUG STORE—FINEST
line of pharmaceuticals, medicines and toilet artic-
le in the city. Agents for Camerson's toilet
preparations. 311 S. SPRING ST.

BEFORE STARTING FOR THE WORLD'S
Fair, call on us for your tickets. The Trav-
elers' Co. of Hartford. JOHN G. GRIFFITH,
agent, 217 S. Broadway. Potomac Block.

**LADIES—FOR BARGAINS IN FINE MIL-
LERY** to Thurston's NEW MILL-
LERY STORE, 264 & Main st., opp. Third.

F. W. KRINGEL, PIANO TUNER, WITH
Fisher, Boyd & Marquardt, 121-123 N. Spring.

**GIVING OUT OF BUSINESS: OUR IM-
MENSE stock of millinery and notions will**
be sold at a sacrifice. Come and buy now. The time to buy boudoirs and children's wear at less than cost. HARVEY & CO., 321 and 319 N.
Main st., facing Commercial st.

PIANOS FOR RENT.
Pianos for rental in the city.
FRED L. BLANCHARD,
103 N. Spring st., Bartlett's Music House.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT.
204 S. SPRING ST.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—COFFEE FRESH ROASTED
on our Giant Roaster. Java, 1 lb. \$1.50;
Mocha, 1 lb. \$1.50; Brazil, 1 lb. \$1.50;
20c. Rolled Rice, 4 lbs. Rice, 25c; 3 pts
Starch, 25c; 8 lbs Corn Meal, 15c; 20 lbs brown
Sugar, 25c; 10 lbs Flour, 25c; 10 lbs Peaches,
25c; 5 lbs Raisins, 25c; 10 lbs Corn
Meal, 25c; 10 lbs Flour, 25c; 10 lbs Peaches,
25c; Hires Root Beer, 15c; 4 bars Dimmire's
Soap, 25c; 2 lbs Soap, 25c; 3 lbs Salt, 25c;
Picnic Ham, 15c; 4 lbs Bacon, 25c; 2 lbs
STORES 305 S. Spring st.

PERSONAL—RALPHS BROS.—GOLDBAR
Flour, \$1.15; City Flour, 5c; Brown Sugar,
15c; White Sugar, 15c; Shortening, 15c;
15 lbs 15c; 4 lbs Rice, 5c; Sago or tapioca, 25c; 3
pts Starch, 25c; 8 lbs Corn Meal, 15c; 20 lbs brown
Sugar, 25c; 10 lbs Flour, 25c; 10 lbs Peaches,
25c; 5 boxes Sardines, 25c; Midland Coffee, 25c;
Nestle's Biscuit, 15c; 10 lbs Oil, 25c;
Nestle's Cappuccino, 15c; 10 lbs Oil, 25c;
Nestle's Biscuit, 15c; 10 lbs Oil, 25c;
Nestle's Cappuccino, 15c; 10 lbs Oil, 25c;

PERSONAL—MRS. PARKER CLAIRVOY-
ant, consults on business, love, mar-
riage, mineral locations, etc. Take University electric car to Forrester
ave. and Howard st., go west on Forrester ave.
there is a yellow sign. Second house on left west of Vermont ave.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN
who assisted the lady who was thrown from
the car on Hill and Main st., last Sunday evening, please call at 414 S. Hill.

PERSONAL—A PHILADELPHIA DRESS-
maker will go out by the week. Address
LAURA SHUTTLEWORTH, 148 S. Bunker Hill ave.

PERSONAL—MORRIS PAYS 50 PER
cent more for genteel second-hand clothing
than others: send postal. 111½ Commercial.

PERSONAL—FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF
your friends, call for 2 weeks at 332 S.
Hill st.

GOULD, WILL D. ATTORNEY AT LAW,
82-83 Temple st. Tel. 1042; Res. 1043.

PATENTS.

HAZARD & TOWNSEND—PATENTS ON
inventions secured in all countries; copy-
rights, trademarks and labels. Office, room 9,
Hawkins Block, Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. 347.

THIS Popular Little House Now Offered to the Public. From May 1
Table to the Public. Rates \$2.50 PER DAY.
By J. J. Martin.

REFINED APPOINTMENTS.

FOR \$10
We will sell you a hand-
some

SPANISH CEDAR
GUITAR:
Made in Spain, concert size
and a beauty.

PASADENA MUSIC CO., PASADENA.

HOTELS.

THE HOLLENBECK—

The Largest and Best Hotel in Los Angeles.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Liberal Management! Reasonable Rates!

Headquarters for Tourists and Com-
mercial Men.

A. C. BILICKE & CO., Proprietors.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE—

The Finest Restaurant in So. Cal.

Catering for Weddings and Parties in or out of
the City.

OYSTERS \$2 DOZEN.

J. E. AULL, Proprietor.

"SAN YSIDRO" RANCH,

SANTA BARBARA CAL.

A new Cottage Hotel located in Montecito,
about 6 miles from Santa Barbara and 1½ miles
from a fine sea beach; orange and lemon
groves, and a beautiful mountain range ad-
joining the ranch, with fine views of
the valley and Santa Barbara Channel; appoint-
ments new and first-class. GOODNIGHT &
SON, P. O. Box 1, Santa Barbara, Cal. 14.

VISIT LAKE TAHOE—And Stop at—
BELLEVUE!—

One of the most charming summer resorts on
the Coast; appointments, climate and scenic
views unsurpassed. Bound in front Los
Angeles, and the mountains, including the
week's accommodation, via Truckee, Carson and Reno, \$12 to
\$15 per week. Tel. 102, 207 W. Second, Tel. 162. 5

R. COULET, Proprietor.

STORY HOLE INN,

Corner Second and Hill sts.

First-class family hotel. Appointments
and service equal to any in the city. All
points in city. THOS. PASCOE, proprietor.

R. D. LIST, NOTARY PUBLIC: LEGAL
papers carefully and promptly drawn;
depositions taken. 127 W. Second. Tel. 162. 5

STOCKS AND BONDS.

FOR SALE—3550 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL

STOCK OF THE TAR-SIFINGS ASPHALT
COMPANY, CORP. 1907, for \$100 a share.

CHAS. L. BALLARD,
207 S. Broadway.

GOLD STATEMENT.

The total net gold in the treasury at
the close of business today was \$1.

439,271. This does not take into ac-
count gold engrossed today at New York

for shipment tomorrow. Because of
the heavy shipments of gold from New

York, Secretary Carlisle has ordered

gold shipped from three other sub-
treasuries to New York to keep up the
supply. This gold is now on the way

to New York.

W. W. POINDEXTER, BROKER, 305 W.
R. Second, offers good dividend-paying
stocks and bonds in lots to suit; also several
good real estate loans. If you wish to lend or
borrow, or invest in good securities of any
kind, please call.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOWEST RATES.

Agent for the GERMAN BANK AND LOAN
SOCIETY OF F. E.

Building loans a specialty.

Bonds purchased.

Real estate managed.

Agents Sun Fire of London,
oldest company in the world.

R. G. LUNT,
227 W. Second st.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY,
(Incorporated.)

The Washington Star Gives Reasons Why
It Will Be Repeated.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2.—[By the Associated

Press.] The Star says that information
coming from silver sources makes it a safe prediction that there
will be comparatively little trouble to
pass a bill through the House to repeal the
Sherman silver law soon after Congress
meets. How the thing will stand in
the Senate is another story, but it will probably be found that the Finance Committee will
have a majority for the repeal of the
present law. The reason given by some of those who will drop from the
ranks of the radical silver men is that in the light of the present financial
situation many of their people, without yielding their convictions on
the silver question, are willing that the Sherman law should be repealed at
once, leaving the question of the future
coining of silver open. How far this
is the result of patronage by Cleveland
may be left to inference. But it is
certain that Cleveland has not lost sight of this issue in dealing with
statesmen who have been making pil-
grimages to the White House.

LOST THE DIAMONDS.

A Very Absent-minded Young Lady of
Boston.

DEBBIE (Mass.), June 2.—[By the Associated

Press.] This forenoon Mrs. Charles H. Coburn and two daughters
left their Boston residence to drive to
Hopedale. Just before leaving Mrs. Coburn
gave into the care of her eldest daughter a bag containing \$70,000
worth of diamonds and jewelry, the bag to be taken with them
on the ride to Hopedale. The young lady sat the bag down
and came away and forgot it—a fact which was not discovered until they had nearly reached Dedham. The
coachman hurried back to Boston to get the forgotten valuables, but when he reached the house the bag had vanished. Several detectives are at work to unravel the mystery.

NO SETTLEMENT.

The Rhode Island Legislature Still at
Loggerhead.

NARROW (I. L.), June 2.—[By the Associated

Press.] This afternoon Gov. Brown pro-
posed to the Legislature.

The Senate, by a party vote, refused to
concur with the House in a resolution having
for its purpose the settlement of the difficulties between the two
branches, and returned the message to the
House. The House took a recess for
an hour, just as the message reached the Speaker's desk. On reas-
sembling the House adopted last year's
rules, without alteration, and adopted a
resolution requesting the judges of the Supreme Court to render a decision upon the points in dispute, and an adjournment was taken until Monday, without even reading the Governor's
proclamation.

LAND RULINGS.

**Forfeited Lands Reduced to the Govern-
ment Rate.**

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2.—[By the Associated

Press.] In the case of Thomas A. Holley, Secy. to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, the court held that all lands within the limits of the grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company were reduced to \$1.25 per acre by the forfeiture act of January 31, 1886, and this act did not except lands falling within the conflicting
limits of the Oregon Central and Northern Pacific roads.

In the case of Thomas A. Grindley et al., the Secretary Holley Smith today held that all lands within the limits of the grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company were reduced to \$1.25 per acre by the forfeiture act of January 31, 1886, providing for the reduction of lands falling within the conflicting
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THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

May Circulation Statement.

INCREASE NEARLY TWO TO ONE
IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS.

376,435 Copies in May.

SWORN Circulation of The Times at Various
Periods Since August, 1890.STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss.
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, ss.Personally sworn before me, H. G. Otis,
president and general manager of the
Times-Mirror Company, and George W.
Crawford, foreman of the pressroom of
the LOS ANGELES TIMES, who being
both duly sworn, deposes and says that the
daily records and pressroom reports of the
editors of THE TIMES for the months
of April, May, June, July, and August, 1892,
show that the bona fide average daily
circulation of THE TIMES for the months
above was as follows:

For August, 1892.	6,713 copies
For January, 1893.	8,389
For July, 1893.	8,657
For August, 1893.	10,788
For July, 1893.	11,715
For August, 1893.	10,667

[Signed] H. G. OTIS
[Signed] G. W. CRAWFORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
31st day of May, 1893.J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles
County, State of California.May Statement in Detail.
The circulation exhibit in detail for May
is as follows:

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7.	85,400
FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14.	85,285
FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21.	85,315
FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28.	85,284
FOR 3 DAYS ENDING MAY 31.	85,400

Total. 376,435

Gross daily average. 12,143

Less unsold copies, daily average. 78

Net daily average. 12,067

ADVERTISERS! choose your own medium!

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CONSTANT DROP OF WATER
Wet—dry—wet—dry—wet—dry—
The constant gnat of Tower
Masticates the toughest bone;
The constant drop of water
Carries off the blushing maid;
And the constant advertising
Is the one who gets the trade.

MORAL—Advertise in THE TIMES and keep it up.

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES

FREE BAPTISTS.—S. P. MEADS,
clerk of the Pacific Coast Association
of Free and Open-communion Baptists will
hold annual meeting at 10 a.m., at the
headquarters, cor. of Broadway and Temple
st.; also a preaching service, and at 7:45 p.m., a drama, with a family service. Open-communion Baptists are now permanently settled in church homes are invited to attend.

WANTS.

One cent a word for each insertion.

Help Wanted—Male.

PETTY, HUMBLE & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS131 and 135 W. First st., Tel. 509.
(Under Los Angeles National Bank.)
Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.5 men for hotel crew, \$1.25 etc; general
blacksmith, \$1.25 etc; waiter, \$1.25 etc
etc; \$20 etc; orchard hands, \$20 and \$30 etc; married
men for ranch on shares, one-half, \$1.25
etc; \$20 etc; \$30 etc; \$40 etc; \$50 etc; \$60 etc;
etc; married men to charge, \$12 etc; \$20 etc;
\$30 etc; \$40 etc; \$50 etc; \$60 etc; \$70 etc; \$80 etc;
\$90 etc; \$100 etc; \$110 etc; \$120 etc; \$130 etc;
\$140 etc; \$150 etc; \$160 etc; \$170 etc; \$180 etc;
\$190 etc; \$200 etc; \$210 etc; \$220 etc; \$230 etc;
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TWELFTH YEAR.

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Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

PARK THEATER—Buffalo Bill.

The firing of "Big Betsy" on board the Monterey on her recent trial trip, made the crockery rattle in houses at Santa Cruz and Monterey.

A new steamer has sailed from the Tyne for the United States with her furnaces fitted to consume petroleum. It is said to be the first vessel which has attempted to make so long a voyage with liquid fuel. We believe that crude petroleum is destined, in time, to replace coal altogether as a fuel for ocean steamships. There would be a tremendous advantage in the lessened bulk and the ease of storage.

This steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu Wednesday last, brought among her passengers six Kanakas who propose to give the United States an exhibition of the hula-hula dance. Four are young women and two are men. All are said to be finely built, lithe and active. The eldest of the women, who acts as chaperon for the younger girls, is a pugilist as well as a dancer. It is well to publish this point in advance, for the benefit of the dudes.

According to a decision just handed down by the Supreme Court, it is not allowable for a jury to take an average of estimates in fixing the amount of damages to be awarded. In the case of Katie E. Dixon, who sued William J. Plans for injuries received by a chisel the latter let fall from a scaffold, each jurymen had his own idea of what the injuries received by Miss Dixon were worth, and, as they could not agree upon a fixed sum, it was decided that each juror should write upon a slip of paper what damages he wished to accord, and that these slips of paper were taken and the amounts added together, the sum total being divided by twelve, giving a result of \$718. This statement formed the basis of an appeal to the Supreme Court, on the ground that the verdict was arrived at by chance, and was therefore illegal. This was the view taken by the Supreme Court, and a decision reversing the verdict of the lower court was filed.

The satisfactory manner in which the battleship Monterey has stood her final test under a board of naval inspectors brushes away a whole lot of idle newspaper chatter and vindicates the good name of the Pacific Coast builders. Following the lead of a New York paper that set out to condemn the new coast-defense vessel in advance of her official trial, columns and columns of nonsense have been written and telegraphed over the country about her unsound boilers and leaky flues and general unseaworthiness. To read the reports published in some of the San Francisco papers only a few days ago one would imagine that the Monterey was a regular man-trap and that the officers and crew took desperate chances when they went outside the heads aboard her. Reports of the trial say that the boilers stood every test without developing a flaw, and that the vessel behaved admirably and is second to none of her class. It is a matter of general congratulation to the Coast that this is so.

Reviewing the present unsteadiness of business affairs in the West and the frequent mercantile and bank failures, the circular of Henry Clews says:

This condition seems to have originated almost entirely in the late monetary scare and the attendant collapse of the "industrials." It has been preceded by a sound, conservative and fairly active and profitable condition of trade. The scare suggested by the large gold exports, the drain upon the treasury gold reserve, and the sharp precautions of our local banks, together caused the Eastern and interior banks to contract their accommodation to customers, and suddenly the financial sky became lowering and black from Maine to California. In this way credit has become suddenly paralyzed in every section; the weak spots in trade, in financing and in banking have been roughly probed, and a large amount of failures have been precipitated. It is safe to say, however, of these suspensions that in a large majority of the cases, they have not arisen from real insolvency, but from a sudden and more or less indiscriminate withdrawal of the usual credit facilities. Considering the severity and the universality of this contraction of credit, the wonder is that its effects in the way of suspensions have not been much more numerous. This evidence of the soundness of the general commercial situation should pass for something with those whose incontinent timidity in lending has done so much toward producing this condition of things. There is evidence enough to show that those fears have exceeded any real occasion; and the true cause, at the present stage, for the New York banks to their solvent merchants, appears to be to make their present large surplus freely available. The only possible result of a different policy must be to further aggravate a situation already made excessively severe. The present discrimination against the mercantile community at our large centers may, unless speedily moderated, needlessly bring many more to the verge of suspension. The situation is one that calls for a broad and intelligent comprehension of the real condition of business and for a judgment that understands how to protect the lender by protecting the borrower. A little more of that policy would soon produce a great change in the tone and condition of business throughout the country at large.

No. 1. Tonic known in the institutes as "dope."

R. Auril et sodii chlorid.....gr. xii
strychnine nitr.....gr. i
Atropin sulph.....gr. i
Aconitum monnieri.....gr. ii
Aloin.....gr. i
Hydrastin.....oz. i
Glycerin.....oz. i
Ext. ad. cinchon comp.....oz. iii
Ext. ad. coca. erythrox.....oz. i
Aconit. tinct.....oz. i
M. S.—1 drachm at 7, 9, 11 a.m.; at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 p.m.

No. 2. The injection known in institutes as the "shot."

R. strychnia nitr.....gr. 9 i-10
Aqua destill ad. oz. 4
Potass. permangan. q. s. to color.

Misce. Sig.—Begin with grt. 5, which equals gr. 1-40, and increase one drop each injection until the physiological effect is produced. For deeper seated injections give, given daily, beginning at 8 a.m., then at 12 m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

No. 3. Used with No. 2.

R. auril et sodii chlorid.....gr. 21
Aqua destill.....ad. oz. 1

Misce. Sig.—Gtt. 3, every four hours, in combination with the strychnine solution, for the first four days.

Dr. Chapman claims that the last prescription is used only for the moral effect, which is produced in the following manner: Five drops of the strychnine solution are drawn in the syringe, and then three drops of the gold solution are drawn in and mixed. This produces a golden yellow color, to which attention is called, and the patient is further assured as to the reality of the presence of the gold by the stain left on the skin after the hypodermic needle has been removed.

Dr. Chapman does not represent that this "shameless, barefaced, money-making scheme," as he calls it, fails to produce the effects claimed for it.

On the contrary, after diagnosing drunkenness as a disease—a disease affecting most peculiarly the nervous system, and, finally, amounting to monomania—he goes on to show how the treatment is based on most excellent pathological grounds, and how even the "tricks" and "shams" of the institute are intended to gain a mastery over the diseased mind, while the drugs minister to the diseased body.

The project to hold a sort of supplement to the World's Fair at San Francisco after the close of the big show, but the new bills will be just as pleasing to look upon and just as difficult to keep in the pocket.

The drugs mentioned in the formula above quoted, I believe strychnine and

atropine are almost specific. Strychnine is recognized as a most valuable neurotonic, and atropine seems to have a special aptitude in decreasing the appetite for alcohol. I have experimented on my own person with atropine alone, and, after getting the system under the effects of this substance, with mouth, throat and fauces dry, a drink of whisky becomes absolutely unpleasant, nay, even painful. The functions of the terminal gustatory bulbs seem to be perverted, but even following this, the secondary or systematic effects of the liquor are no longer agreeable. In one individual, a mild whisky drinker, I saw a well pronounced dislike for liquor induced by the use of atropine alone.

Here we have a frank concession that there is at least one ingredient in the prescription which, of itself, is almost a specific for the drink habit. As to the strychnine, that is a nerve tonic and has a conceded value in the treatment. No doubt all of the other ingredients are employed for some good purpose. Again we quote from the learned doctor:

I have to speak here of the fact that there are two classes of patients who come for treatment to these institutes. The first class comprises patients having a strong desire to be cured, with the utmost confidence in all directions given, will follow implicitly and with the belief firmly in the efficacy of the cure; the second-class comprises a large number of patients who are brought or forced to come for treatment against their own will and inclination. These individuals are sceptical, rather than believers. They will follow directions given, but ridicule the idea that any treatment can produce in them a dislike for liquor. After the appetite for liquor in these cases has been practically decreased they will, however, force themselves to swallow the now "ferry and nauseating" fluid in order to show the fallacy of the cure. In these people a positive disgust is almost, if not in every instance, produced in the following manner: The patient is given a drink of whisky, then the so-called bi-chloride of gold solution, really a solution of strychnine, is injected in his arm; at the same time, and without his knowledge, he receives one-tenth grain of apomorphine. It takes but comparatively a short time for the emetic to produce its effects, more or less violent, and it is produced, and the patient, soon associating the injection of the whisky with the subsequent disagreeable and sickening vomiting, acquires a positive disgust for the liquor, and is not able to keep any on his stomach.

Now he acknowledges the wonderful power of the hypothetical gold compound, and surrenders unconditionally. He is converted, and, from an unbelieving scoff, is changed into a disciple and supporter of the prophet.

MINISTER BLOUNT stated to a newspaper representative that he could not accept permanently the mission to the Sandwich Islands. He has requested that his successor be appointed at once, although he proposes to stand by until the present crisis is over. If all accounts are true, his course has not made him very popular on the islands, and his departure will be hailed as a good ridance.

On the principle that Kansas without politics would not be Kansas, the Populist leaders of that State propose to open the campaign of 1894 in a week or two. With the dance, let jaw be unconfined.

THE OAR:

A Talk by Hanlan, the Oarsman.

WOMAN'S PAGE:

Two Women Journalists: by Lida Rose Morris, and Mrs. George Ingalls.

THE SUNDAY TIMES TOMORROW.

Will have three parts, filled with news, special articles and numerous illustrations. Here are some of the striking features:

INGALS:

American Politics and the American Press. By Hon. John J. Ingalls.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND:

"Gath" in Chicago. The Buildings of the Nation: The Evolution of Electricity and Gas.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST VINEYARD:

Leland Stanford's Farm at Vina. By Frank G. Carpenter.

THE LOYAL LEGION:

Its Purposes, Organization and Membership. By Cleveland Moffett.

HEARTS':

A Stirring Love Story of Southern California at the EXPOSITION:

The South and Her Exhibits. Woman's Work. Chicago letter by a TIMES Correspondent.

THE OAR:

A Talk by Hanlan, the Oarsman.

WOMAN'S PAGE:

The World's News by Wirtz, the Eagle, the Star, the Tribune, the Latin American City News, Society News, General News, California News, together with a striking business exhibit in the advertising column.

A volume in value. Price, 5 cents. Agents order by wire.

BOTS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT:

A Liberty Bell—How the American People Make It; by Walter J. le Grys. Yale and Harvard Crews: by Ralph D. Paine.

OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES:

The World's News by Wirtz, the Eagle, the Star, the Tribune, the Latin American City News, Society News, General News, California News, together with a striking business exhibit in the advertising column.

A volume in value. Price, 5 cents. Agents order by wire.

The Gold Cure and the Doctors:

Among that portion of the medical fraternity who have not found lucrative employment in connection with the gold-cure establishments there has developed a decided tendency to sniff at Keeley's discovery, and, more recently, to denounce it as an arrant humbug.

This is done in face of the fact that hundreds and thousands of men all over the country bear living testimony that they have been cured of the drink habit by the bi-chloride of gold treatment.

One of the most recent and most elaborate attacks on the Keeley cure comes from Dr. Chauncey F. Chapman, chemical instructor in medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and member of the Chicago Pathological Society. Dr. Chapman secured a position as physician to a gold-cure establishment near Chicago with the deliberate purpose of exposing its method of treatment. He has recently published his "exposure" in the American Analyst, and the article comes to our attention through republication in the National Popular Review.

Let us call your attention for a moment to some details of this so-called "cure." In these "institutes" in the room in which the hypodermic injections are given, three bottles stand on the desk filled with different colored mixtures; one red, one white and one blue. In the "red" bottle is the nitrate of strychnine solution, the "white" bottle contains the atropine solution and in the "blue" bottle is the apomorphine mixture. In every case the "red" and "white" solutions are used, but where a patient is contumacious and refuses to surrender, the grand inquisitor applies the "torture" and in addition to the "red" and "white" liquids he exhibits the "blue." According to the jargon of the "graduates" and "under-graduates" such a patient is described as "having received the 'barber-pole.'" Such a shocking effect is produced by this "barber-pole," or red, white and blue treatment, that after he has received it once a patient will be seized with absolute terror when he sees the operator reaching for the "blue" bottle.

Now, we submit that, without discrediting in the least the gold cure, which he makes light of, Dr. Chapman has really given it a valuable testimonial, and has brought instead an indictment against himself and the medical practitioners who deride the Keeley cure.

The public does not care a bauble whether there is bi-chloride of gold in the mixture or not, or whether there is such a drug known to pharmacy. All it cares to know is whether the treatment is reasonably successful in curing drunkenness. There may be tricks and shams in the treatment designed to work upon the unbalanced minds of the patients, but who cares, so long as they are efficacious? We have a well-grounded idea that medical practice is full of just such tricks and shams. When a physician is treating a hysterical or demented patient, who would denounce him for adopting any subterfuge for quieting the over-wrought nerves or gaining an ascendancy over the disordered fancies? We have an idea that the victim of the drink habit falls in the same category, and should be treated both psychologically and pathologically. If the terrors of the "barber-pole" achieve the desired result in stubborn cases, why then the "barber-pole" is the very thing required.

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of him, must needs go up to New York and charge more money than Delmonico there in another hotel. I went to a big warehouse looking place on the South Side yesterday, and the man promptly threw out his book, as if he thought the victim had come. I said to this Bedouin, who only required to have a pistol under the desk to make his character and attitude complete and shoot me down if I did not pay his price:

"How much will you charge me for a room with a bed alcove and a bath?"

"On the American or European plan?" asked the Bedouin.

"European," said I, having seen enough of America hereabouts.

"Nine dollars," said the Arab.

"Nine dollars for a room without board!"

"Yes."

"Nine dollars per day, merely for a room!"

"Just that," said the being. "I wheeled about and left the place without any more remarks.

I have no doubt that very soon he will have a visitor who will stay with him, and that will be the sheriff. Said Mr. Gregston, who keeps a conservative hotel in the middle of the city, where I have often stopped: "Our men have put up their rates with so little conscience that they are going to be left. The fair is going along, but they have got no guests, and their prices are known all over the land, and people do not start for this show until they will get some equity."

GROUSE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

[Copyright, 1893, by G. A. Townsend.]

THEY GOT THE GINGHAM.

How Two Women Utilized a Prominent Citizen.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A man stood loafing idly in front of a crowded store where it was bargain day, when two women stopped before him. They were already so laden with bundles that it seemed impossible that the man could carry any more. One woman was wheeling a baby carriage.

"There's that checked gingham," the man heard her say; "it's the prettiest I've seen yet for baby's summer dress."

"Well, let's go in."

"How can I take the carriage through that crowd? It's no use trying to get anything if you've got to drag a baby around with you."

The man loafing at the door took his hands out of his pockets.

"Guess I might as well tend baby as do anything else," he drawled; "leave the baby with me and I'll take care of it while you shop."

The women both looked at him curiously, then the mother of the baby eyed the gingham in the window and that helped her to accept his offer.

"You can leave the babies in the cab with the kid," said the man, "but because of the verambulator and began to wheel the baby back and forth. But neither of the women relinquished a single bundle. Indeed, the mother of the younger at once took every package out of the little carriage and added it to the mass in her arms.

The man smiled grimly as he heard her say to her friend:

"He won't be likely to steal the baby, but I won't take any chances with the dry goods, would you?"

"No, indeed!"

They were in the store a long time. When they at last came out it was with a rush as if they feared to find their most valuable possession gone. But it was laughing and smiling into the face of its male nurse, who was making all kinds of comic gestures to amuse them.

"Thank you ever so much," said the mother of the baby, fulfilling in her pocketbook; "it's worth a quarter—"

"Never mind that," said the man; "did you get the gingham?"

While the two stared open-mouthed at his presumption a carriage drove up, some ladies called to him, and, touching his hat to the two astonished shoppers, Col. — disappeared into his own equipage, having just done one of the odd things he is famous for doing, and been of service at the same time.

ONLY A "FIEND."

* Supposed Lunatic Gathered in at the Courthouse.

George Johnson laid down on the cold, hard iron steps in the Courthouse yesterday, enjoying the somewhat rough couch apparently as much as if it had been beat of down, and dreamed the pleasant dreams which probably only a liberal "shot" of opium could bring to his wrecked system. The employes saw the fellow lying in the passageway and at first thought that he had fallen down there in a fit. When they attempted to move him, however, he got up with much reluctance, as if resenting the disturbance and took himself off. Later he was found in the corridor acting very querily, and believing him to be demented, the janitor had him arrested and taken before Judge Clark for examination. There the fact was developed that the man was a confined "fiend." The examining physician compelled him to roll up his sleeves, disclosing the skin, which was covered so thickly with the needle point of the "shooting" apparatus as to present scarcely an eighth of an inch free from markings. He was discharged upon this condition of affairs being learned, and left the room in a great hurry, presumably on the way to take another "dose."

FUNERAL OF EX-MAYOR BEADRY.

The funeral of ex-Mayor Prudent Beadry yesterday morning was very largely attended, many prominent citizens being present. Bishop Mora officiated, assisted by the cathedral clergy and acolytes. A multitude of lighted candles illuminated the high altar. A Gregorian requiem mass, arranged by Prof. A. G. Gardner, was sung with a male quintet, with organ and orchestral accompaniment. The pall bearers were Col. E. E. Hewitt, J. M. Griffith, F. Adam and J. Ferguson. There were many and beautiful floral tributes. Previous to the public obsequies there were services at the family residence on Temple street. The remains were deposited in the old Catholic cemetery, and tonight will be shipped to Montevideo.

WRECKED BY A Railroad Train.

The Southern Pacific train known as the Colton Flyer was the cause of an accident at the Workman street crossing late Thursday afternoon. Samuel T. Yokine, who lived on Workman street, was driving across the track with a team and wagon when the rig was struck by the train. The wagon was smashed and the tail of one of the mules was cut off. Mr. Yokine was picked up and carried to where medical attendance could be given him. He at first appeared to be badly injured, but at last accounts was doing well.

MAY WEATHER.

Observer George E. Franklin of the Weather Bureau has just issued his monthly meteorological summary, which shows the mean barometer for May to have been 29.94, and the total precipitation of moisture .06 of an inch. The prevailing direction of the wind was westerly, with a maximum velocity of fourteen miles an hour. The mean temperature was 68°.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Bakersfield Men Who Were Anxious for Pay.

Must Have Thought the Company Was Hard Up.

How a Reduction of Passenger Rates Will Work.

The Matter of Freight Rates from Chicago—A Decision About Baggage—General and Local Notes.

The Southern Pacific Company has adopted the "traingram" system, which was recently described in connection with its inauguration on the lines of the Santa Fe. The "traingram" is a message inclosed within an envelope of a special color, to be carried by train mail, but receives more attention in its delivery. These messages are to be used instead of the telegraph when they can be carried to their destination in time to accomplish their purpose, but must never be used for less urgent business.

AN INCIDENT STRIKE.

BAKERSFIELD (Cal.) June 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The employees of the Southern Pacific Company at this place are on a strike because they have not yet received their May pay. The claim was due under the rule of the company on May 25. The pay car passed through here about 1 o'clock this morning and its not stopping here to pay seems to be the immediate cause of the trouble. The paymaster has telegraphed from Los Angeles that he will be here tonight and pay off, after which it is presumed work will go on again. The mail and passenger trains have not been delayed.

IN LOS ANGELES.

The pay car came to Los Angeles at noon yesterday, and returned northward for Bakersfield at 4 p.m. It is thought that the strike of the paymasters to reverse the usual order in paying off, and disburse cash down here before he settled with the Bakersfield men. The usual rule was to pay at all the points in consecutive order from San Francisco to Los Angeles, then go to Arizona, and upon the return of the car to pay the men on the Santa Barbara branch last. On this trip the paymaster reached this city two days earlier than usual, with the evident intention of stopping at Bakersfield on his way back, but the news of trouble there hastened his return. The strike will be declared off when the car reaches Bakersfield.

NOT A REDUCTION CAN DO.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) June 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The reduction in the round trip rate to Chicago has already resulted in a big increase in traffic to the World's Fair. All trains are going crowded.

THE STYLE OF A TRUNK AND ITS CONTENTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided a case which settles one more point of the law about the liability of railroads for trunks containing articles other than personal effects. Laying aside legalities for a jewelry house checked a trunk valued at \$100 and lost it in a wreck. The Illinois Circuit Court decided against the corporation for full value, on the ground that the baggage agent from the appearance of the trunk must have known that it contained other things besides clothing. The Supreme Court sweeps all this reasoning away and holds that the carrier's liability was only for personal baggage, and that the value of the jewelry could not be recovered from it.

THE RATE WAR.

CHICAGO, June 2.—[By the Associated Press.] There were no particular developments in the rate war today. The Western Passenger Association will meet again tomorrow to attempt to devise means to prevent a further extension of the war.

SCHAF HEAD.

The Rock Island excursion out of here yesterday had thirty-one passengers.

W. H. Snedaker, passenger agent for the Denver and Rio Grande Western, is paying a business visit to this city.

K. H. Wade, general manager of the Southern California lines of the Santa Fe, returned yesterday afternoon from San Francisco.

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Progress is being made on the work of laying tracks for the new passenger yard yard at the Santa Fe depot. The new depot is so nearly completed that it will most probably be opened for use the latter part of this month.

The report in this paper yesterday that the Santa Fe would make the same rates on freight from Chicago to California as the Southern Pacific has in force from New York to this coast has stirred up the agents of competing lines. As the Santa Fe is now cut out of New York business, so will the Southern Pacific and connections be barred from participation in the through traffic from Chicago or meet the rate and lose money.

THE GREAT REGISTER.

Extra copies of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles, just printed, may be had at THE TIMES counting room. Price, 2¢.

VISITING CARDS engraved Langstroth, 214 West Second street Tel. 62.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to pass off other preparations, asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

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See our name on every wrapper and label.

FEAR DEATH AS REBELS.

San Francisco Highbinders Leaving Their Murderous Tonga.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Thursday says:

The highbinders are slowly being forced to desert their Tonga and swear never again to return to the country of their birth. The exact reason for this is not known, but it is most probable that the Geary law is at the bottom of it. Some time ago the Six Companies put out a circular stating that, if the highbinders did not stop their unprofitable ways, they would all do in their power to convict all criminals, and, if possible, to have them sent back to China. They have now begun to desert their Tonga and renew their allegiance to the Six Companies. Yesterday the highbinders declared that they were no longer members of the Six Companies, announcing that many highbinders had become good citizens. A translation of the circular goes on to state that the Six Companies had always been used to turn up the highbinders societies, but that, since the Geary law had been passed, a vigilance committee had determined to no longer submit to blackmail, and to deliver all murderers up to justice, there was every appearance that the highbinders would be arrested and sent back to China. The Chee Kong Tong held its notorious form, but degenerated into a hooligan organization. From the Chee Kong Tong the most murderous highbinders seduced and formed all the other tongas. Still all kept up their rebel organization. Now that they are no longer members of the Six Companies, they are no longer afraid to be beheaded on their arrival in China. Therefore, fearing deportation, they are renouncing their allegiance to the rebels and coming back to the Six Companies. Some are received as prodigal sons, but are compelled to take a severe oath of allegiance to the Tartar dynasty. This they are doing.

Free Methodist Conference.

The Free Methodist Conference assembled for its second day's session in the church on Fifth street yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with General Superintendent George W. Coleman in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by D. McLeod.

Rev. C. H. Witteman of the Wabash Conference of the Free Methodist Church was introduced to the conference.

Mrs. J. B. Roberts, pastor at Santa Monica, was introduced to the conference.

On motion it was ordered to have a traveling chairman for the Los Angeles district and local chairman for the Tuolumne and Arizona districts.

Rev. C. E. Bley was reelected as chairman of the Los Angeles district.

Rev. I. L. Spencer, pastor of the Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced to the conference and invited to an honorary seat.

Rev. C. H. Witteman, of the Wabash Conference, preached in the afternoon.

Mrs. J. B. Roberts of Santa Monica preached in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

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AWNINGS AND COTTON DUCKS.</p

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE "SACRED BAND" WHO IN THE KITCHEN ARE HOUSEHOLD ANGELS.

Current Comment Concerning Matters Which Are of Special Interest to Women—Useful Information for Matron and Maid—Points for the Cook.

One of the most intellectual women I ever knew was often found by me when I went to see her in the kitchen or dining room than in the parlor, but the situation never hindered the flow of thought upon any subject upon which I wished to gain her views. Knowing that she was a sensible woman, I were pleased in her sister's family. One day asked why she kept herself so much occupied with different kinds of household work. "Oh," she replied, "because when I do contribute so much to the comfort of the family." and she quoted Schiller to me as saying that some of the happiest hours of his life had been those in which his hands had been occupied with mechanical employment.

The work of the kitchen gave this lady no sense of degradation, and all over the land there are wives and mothers who, toiling for their own families in their own kitchens, never think themselves less ladies than they are when in their parlors. The good old saying that "the best household work is done for others and for hire those who do it belong to a degraded class, and the barriers between this class and society are insurmountable; consequently domestic service belongs to the lower order of humanity. Now, while the lower orders live under our own roofs, how can we expect family life to be without the plagues which at this day are tormenting housekeepers all over the land?

It was Ralph Waldo Emerson, I think, who told that when he inquired of a gentleman his errand in going to Boston he was answered, "I am going to hunt for an angel to do work in my kitchen." The gentle man was quite right. It is an angel indeed that is wanted for the place. Few housekeepers look upon them who "make the family comfortable" as "sacred band," then we may find angels in our kitchens, and the domestic servant problem will be solved.

Progress, slow perhaps, but sure, in many directions taking work out of the house and giving it to trades, will help forward the condition of having "angels" in the kitchen, for this is the result to which we should aspire. The Boston gentleman knew what was wanted there, and it is not too much to say that there are many ladies in our land toiling as teachers, clerks, and even in trade, who are getting more money and better opportunities with less care and anxiety than they now have if they were engaged in domestic work without loss of social rank, as it might be if the women of our country really believed in the dignity of labor, really were faithful to true Americanism.

It is in the power of the women of the land to carry out the true American principle. It has never yet been carried out. Perhaps it were better to call it the true Christian principle—the one shown to us 1,800 years ago—H. C. Ingersoll in New York Post.

The Higher Education of Women.

Anxiety is exhibited in many quarters about women who are striving for the higher education, meaning the education usually given to college students. What is it for? What will they do with it? What will they become? The professions are already full, even that of teaching, the least desirable, will eventually, at the rate of supply, be overcrowded. There are more women now who write than there are who can read discriminatingly. Why urge so many into the higher education, the college training, for which they will have, if the world goes on marrying and baking and sweeping and keeping domestic establishments running, so little used? The question might be briefly answered, to make them more intelligent women, better company for themselves and for others, fuller of resources for a life alone or a family life, with an intelligent apprehension of what is going on in the world.

To improve the tone of society is excuse enough for the higher education, even if it were not desirable that typewriters should be intelligent. And beyond the needs of society can it be doubted that if all the mothers of this generation were educated capable of rightly directing the intellectual development of young minds—the next generation would show a marked improvement over the present? The disappointment about this education arises from misplaced expense. It is not the office of education to upset society, but to make it better. The professions can absorb a limited number only. Society needs an unlimited number of highly intelligent persons.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's.

What Riches Would Mean to One Woman. "If I were rich," remarked a woman, "I would be clean, beautiful and happy. As a matter of fact it costs a great deal of money to be clean. Personal cleanliness means clean clothes and plenty of them, hot water, a private bath, individual toilet articles and an occasional purchase of druggists' supplies. A good flesh brush alone costs \$2, and linen towels, velvet sponges and pure soap are not to be had for the asking. I wash myself twice a week, bathe twice a year. I would have a short foot bath, scales and a bath lift in my bathroom. I would have one milk bath a month as a skin tonic and three hot tubs a week for beauty sleep. I would use 75-cent camel hair toothbrushes, \$2 a dozen towels, palm oil soap, \$2 a pint violet water and alcohol by the gallon for morning sponge baths.

"Every day 'Boots' should come to polish my shoes and brush my wraps and dress, and every other day I would receive a cleft to brush not my hair, but my head. I would have white lamb's wool body garments for winter and white woven silk for warm weather. So much for the toilet. If I could afford \$200 worth of clothes for weekly airing, a two weeks' sea voyage, one month of travel, two complete outfitts a year made by a French modiste of my own selection, \$5 a week for the table supplies, I know to be health producing, hence beautifying, and had access to the professional advice and professional service of a medical surgeon and a surgeon dentist, I would be a very good looking woman."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Defect in the Mother's Training. An incident happened the other day which could seem incredible to me if I were not personally witness to it. A woman entered a horse car, preceded by a girl and boy of about 12 and 13 years, I should say. Near the front end there were just two seats, which the boy and girl at once took. Passengers looked amazed, but came to the immediate conclusion that the children did not belong to the woman or she would hardly allow the boy to sit while she stood, but indignation rose to a white heat a few seconds later, after a young fellow touched his hat to the woman and gave her his place, when the boy leaned over and began some remark with "mother."

This was too much for an old man near, who growled out with considerable severity in his tones, "Woman, what do you expect your boy will become when you allow him to sit while a stranger rises to give you a seat?" Then, turning to the boy, "Get down again, don't sit up so composed up." But the latter quietly walked to the other end of the car to avoid a scuffle, while the boy, who had never once attempted to rise, looked as black as a thundercloud. "I bet that boy rules the whole household." Did you ever see anything quite like that?" and "What a mother!" were some of the half-smothered exclamations on all sides.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Sandwiches for the Children.—Until a mother has tried it she will not know what an esteemed edible on the children's luncheon table are sandwiches. A plate piled up with these appetizing dainties will fade before a group of hungry children like snow before the sun.

On him devolves the duty of preparing, half of fare and of marketing. Then he sees that the other domestics are fulfilling their duties properly. Over the kitchen, two housemaids, butler and assistant laundry woman and stable servants he has the entire supervision, and if he wishes to discharge help he gives his reason and complaint to the mistress of the house, who acts as she thinks best.

All the servants except the cook and coachman are paid for out of the president's salary, and as there are about 10 in all the item is no small one. For running expenses such as repairing the government allowance, he gives his reason and complaint to the mistress of the house, who acts as she thinks best.

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The Vienna Twist.

Women who cannot wear the "bun" chignon are favoring the Vienna twist. You make it this way: First, have your fringe (or bangs) at least from 4 to 6 inches long and curl it tightly. Then you comb it out from, not toward, your face, gather all your hair into one tail, tying securely just above the nape of the neck. Then ease out the hair over the crown and wave it with the tongs. Twist the tail into a smooth rope and loop it up, twisting the end around the ribbon and tying the hair above. Curl any short hair back the nape of the neck and pin the bangs back in place with invisible pins. Some girls add a twist of velvet with upright bows; others affect a wide fold of surah silk fastened around the coil and finished by a paste buckle.

Appearances at Home.

Don't say that it doesn't matter how you look around the house, for it does matter a great deal. It matters for the general credit of the establishment, of which the feminine head is the creditable or questionable representative; it matters in its example to the children and to the help; it matters to the husband and father, who usually, if he is half a man, feels a sense of pride in the appearance of his family.

It is poor encouragement to him to find confusion and carelessness in dress and waste and destruction running riot about his dwelling. It is one of the important duties of every woman to keep herself and her house in a condition as presentable as duty, by way of variety, with great success.—Chicago Journal.

A Frenchwoman's Plan.

A French mother has hit upon a plan to preserve the health and beauty of her daughter and has given it to her friends with the strength of her endorsement as to its efficacy. She declares that "the young lady went to a ball six days a week, but on Sundays staid in bed, rising only for 5 o'clock tea and retiring again at an early hour. The results of this system were very happy. When the time came for going to the sedate, she was the only one of her companions who did not need its benefits. She was like a country girl, as fresh as a rose." This experiment, by the way, has been tried in America, but not in the un-Christian Gallic manner, and has been found efficacious.

Two sisters, with arduous household duties, made a practice of spending one day each week—say Tuesday or Thursday—in bed, with the result that they were never ill, and for that matter never tired—never required a vacation or a change of air. The suggestion, therefore, is not a new one, but it is at all times worth considering. Picture, however, the average nervous American woman giving herself up to a whole day in bed!—New York World.

The Princess of Wales Is Not Beautiful.

The Princess of Wales spends a great deal of time in the open air, but she doesn't take any exercise, than an infant. She drives, goes boating, yachting and cycling in the sun, but never walks in public, owing to a slight lameness, about which she is said to be very sensitive. She has a small supply of back hair, her hearing is so defective as to be the source of much embarrassment, and she has an ugly scar on her neck that has kept the dog collar necklace in style for nearly a quarter of a century. It is said in the beauty shops of the Rue de la Paix that it takes three hours to make her up and four wigs to keep her head dressed. Her face is as delicately tinted as a miniature portrait. Her wigs are dressed in Paris, and all her costumes come from the same firm. She is rarely seen without a lace veil, her bonnets are exquisite, her dresses are very effective of the draper's art. She has a most beautiful figure, her manners charming, and she is adored by the English people, but she is not beautiful.—London Letter.

Little Things in the Sickroom.

Says a trained nurse: "Don't let the patient see the preparations for any little coming duty in the sickroom. I've known persons weak from long illness become positively exhausted from seeing the arrangements to make the bed, perhaps going forward. I mind a woman who was visiting her daughter, and she confessed to me the week after my arrival that the relief in the way I managed the replenishing of the open fire was alone worth my salary. I brought the coal in from the hall outside always when she was asleep, wrapping it in a cloth, and of course putting it on pieces by piece with my hands gloved.

"You have no idea how I have dreaded the coaling process," she said. "My daughter had the coal scuttle standing ready, and as I would note the fire growing low I would dread for an hour perhaps that crash of coal which seemed inevitable."

Loving care cannot always be trained care, and it is the latter a sick person needs.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Two Things About Canned Goods.

It is rather the fashion to decry canned vegetables as being worthless, and there are persons who rarely allow them to appear upon their tables, alleging that they are both unhealthy and "very American." Yet who will partake of canned goods of all kinds upon a yacht or steamer without relish? If properly treated, they are perfectly harmless and wholesome, there being two essential rules which should be invariably remembered. The first is that whatever is opened the edible, whatever it is, should be turned out at once into another dish and should never be kept standing in the tin.

Careless cooks are apt to leave tomatoes or mushrooms or other timed things used for seasoning in the cans sometimes for several days, in which case they are sure to be injured. The other rule is that a vegetable should never, under any circumstances, whether it is a pickle or to save the cook trouble, be warmed in its own tin.—New York Tribune.

A Pretty Lamp Shade.

One of the prettiest lamp shades I have seen recently is very easily made at a cost of about 20 cents. Get a yard of red gauze veiling at 15 cents, gather it with strong silk two inches from the top, to a length that will fit the neck of a white porcelain shade. Inside of the gathering fix a piece of brass wire, fastening to the gauze by stuck stitches here and there. Now fit it to the shade and blind stitch the ends of veiling together, which will now hang several inches below the shade. Catch up the gauze at regular intervals in six or eight places with a few stitches, and cover the place with a bow of narrow red ribbon. This bow should have four loops and two ends, each about 2 inches long. The current of air drawn by the name of the lamp will keep these little streamers in constant motion. This same shade, developed in yellow muslin with yellow ribbon, is even yet prettier, to my thinking.—Housekeepers' Weekly.

Housekeeping in the White House.

The mistress of the White House has lit the trouble in housekeeping, for all the servants groan under the steward.

A Woman's Burdens.

are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weakness, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict her sex, she will find relief and emancipation from her trouble in Dr. Pierrepont's prescription. If she has not worked up "run-down," she has new life and strength after using this remarkable remedy. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nervine which will dispel and used by an emulsion for many years will cure female complaints and weaknesses. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical "change of life;" in bearing-down sensations, pericardial pains, ulceration, inflammation, and every kind of ailment; if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

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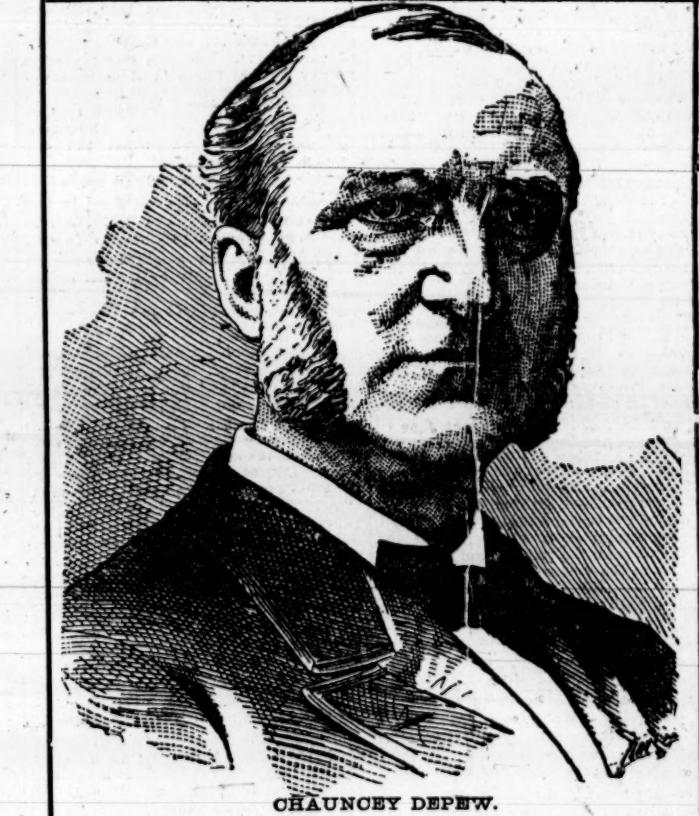
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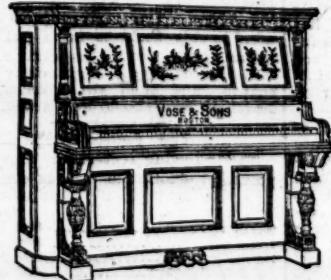
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GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs.
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects.
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Awarded February 17, 1893.

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. The above, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.,
Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

THE COURTS.

Juan Vega Gets Two Years in San Quentin.

The Bold Criminal Pleads Guilty as Charged.

John Hall Wants Pay for Services Rendered.

Judgment Entered for Plaintiff Against Attorney Gordon—Orders Made in the Probate Court—New Suit.

Yesterday was a quiet day in the courts, there being but few cases, important or otherwise, before the judges of the Superior departments, while the lower justices found still less to occupy their time. In Department Five Judge Shaw went outside of his customary civil routine to take up the criminal charge against Juan Vega. Vega is the man who has got himself into trouble by being over-covetous of the wealth of others. One dark night during April last, he was wandering along New High street with a dissolute woman named Ida Bailey, when the thought suddenly struck the two that it would be a good plan to replenish their limited supply of funds, which had been kept at a minimum by frequent purchases of opium. Accordingly they resolved to hold up the first person whom they met, and as luck would have it the unfortunate was a Chinaman. At the point of a pistol the Celestial gave up readily all the valuables about his person, which consisted of some \$8 in money and a silver watch. The Chinaman was badly scared, but the few spare seconds he had when not looking down the barrel of the revolver during the operation, put in to good advantage in taking a mental description of the robbers. The next day he reported the matter to the police, and as a result the woman, Ida Bailey, was arrested and tried on the charge of robbery and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary.

Her accomplice could not be found at the time, but was afterward located and identified. Vega is a confirmed "Bull," his body is covered with scars left by the needle of the morphine "tigun." When he appeared in Department Five, with his attorney, Horace Bell, Esq., the latter asked that his client be allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty, as charged, which was accepted by the Court, when it was ordered that Vega be sentenced to serve two years at San Quentin.

FOR SERVICES.

John Hall is plaintiff in a suit now in progress before Judge Wade, whereby it is sought to recover an amount of over \$10,000 alleged to be due from the academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Missouri. The plaintiff claims that the order named bargained with him for plans and drawings for a \$150,000 building which they proposed to erect at Santa Monica. He set about to do the work, but the project was not carried out, and he was not paid the amount which had been agreed upon as the price of the plans, etc. Judgment was asked for accordingly.

Court Notes.

Ditler Knutson, a native of Denmark, appeared yesterday before Judge Smith as a candidate for admission to citizenship, and was granted his wish, after complying with the usual formalities attached to that important ceremony.

Judge Clark yesterday gave permission to the Earl Methodist Episcopal Church of Redondo to mortgage property.

In Department Two Joseph Mulally was given judgment against A. E. Seneyen on foreclosure of a mortgage for \$1850.72.

Probate Judge Clark yesterday ordered that in the matter of the estate of S. S. Sano, deceased, letters of administration be granted under bond of \$13,000; also, that letters be granted in the estate of F. Yorba, deceased, with bond fixed at \$4,500.

Findings and judgment for plaintiff were awarded J. C. Kotod against an attorney named Gordon, yesterday, by Judge McKinley.

The suit for possession of K. C. Wagenchak vs. the Los Angeles and Pacific Railway reached a conclusion, yesterday, in Department Six, the plaintiff's prayer being granted.

New suits

Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

Elizabeth F. Hallack et al. vs. Hattie Easton et al.; suit on foreclosure of mortgage for \$10,000.

Anna M. Murray vs. Dennis Murray; suit for divorce.

Petition of Ynez Cota de Lyon for appointment as guardian of the Lyon minors.

"MUHAMMAD AND THE QUR'AN."

Lecture by President Ferguson at the Southern California College.

Last evening occurred the second lecture of the course at the Southern California College, by President Ferguson, on "Muhammad and the Qur'an." The lecturer first gave an interesting account of the life of the prophet, dwelling particularly on that part of it after his fortieth year, at which time he began to receive his revelations. His residence at Mecca, his flight (the hegira), and his permanent abode at Medina were described.

The second part of the lecture, the connection of the Qur'an with the Christian scriptures was shown, particularly the claim of the Muhammadans that their prophet was foretold in both the Old and New Testaments. After this the Qur'an itself was described, Mr. Ferguson exhibiting some copies of the sacred book obtained by him with great trouble, when he was in the Orient. He divided it into "three parts" according to the life of its author. The first embraces what may be called the earlier stages, i.e., those revealed in the opening years of Muhammad's career as a prophet. The second part or middle suras, those revealed after he had taken an open stand as public warner, extending to the time of the hegira 622 A.D. The third part includes those revealed at Medina." The characteristics of each of these classes were given, and the classes compared with each other, all being illustrated by suitable quotations from each class.

The president then gave the meaning of Muhammad, Qur'an, Islam, and de-

scribed the general doctrines of the Qur'an, and dwelt at length on the meaning of "Allah," and the significance of the oft recurring phrase, "In the name of Allah, the god of mercy, the merciful!"

In conclusion attention was called to four-lawful Muhammadan practices: religious intolerance, slavery, polygamy, divorce, and, finally, the detestable custom working both for Islam and the world. Throughout great care was taken to present this comprehensive and difficult subject in a popular form as possible. A similar lesson was given by the president in Japan, where it attracted widespread attention.

Before and after the lecture Prof. Wendell Schiel of the musical department rendered appropriate selections on the violin. The next lecture will be on next Friday evening, June 9, by Rev. E. R. Bennett of Pomona. Subject, "Gambling." The public are invited.

CANNON'S POLICY.

He Declares Himself in Regard to Recommendations for Office.

The Contest Over the Ventura Postmastership Gives Him an Opportunity to Put Himself on Record.

The following Washington special was printed in the San Francisco Examiner of May 27:

There are very Californians now in Washington. John McGonigle, the veteran of the Civil War, and the late Senator Loring of the Santa Barbara Independent, were here this week. McGonigle was postmaster at Ventura during a portion of Cleveland's first term, and, as he was promptly removed by Harrison, he wants reappointment. He is a Democrat and such did not favor the endorsement of Marion Cannon, the Populist candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, but supported it loyally after his endorsement by the Populists. When McGonigle arrived here he found that at the Postoffice Department Cannon was classed as a Democrat and was being consulted on all appointments in the Sixth District. This it made him realize that the postmaster at that district would be selected with Populists, and McGonigle, with the assistance of Davies, started to straighten matters out. They left perfectly satisfied with the result of their labors, and feel confident that the Democrats of the Sixth District will have a strong and able administration. Cannon, it seems, has had patronage thrust upon him, for, in addition to the Sixth District, he has also been asked to name appointments for fourth-class postmasters in the Bernardino and Riverside counties, which now comprise a portion of the Seventh District. This was caused by a geographical mistake and has been corrected.

The dispatch has caused a great deal of comment in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, in view of the fact that McGonigle had announced himself as a candidate for the Ventura postoffice prior to his departure for the East, and his trip to Washington was understood to be for the purpose of urging his claims.

Representative Cannon has addressed the following letter to the Ventura correspondent of THE TIMES:

VENTURA (Cal.), June 2.—Dear Sir:—In answer to your query, I will say that in the statement as published in the Sunday Examiner of the 28th inst. that all the recommendations you have made for office have been Populists, and that you have also made recommendations outside your state. I will say that I have recommended a Populist or Republican except the Livingston, between Sixth and Seventh, 60x15 feet, to Mrs. E. M. Day, for \$2,500. The improvements consist of a large boarding house. Negotiations are under way for another on Hill street, between Second and Third, and yet another deal between Fifth and Sixth, is on the

HILL STREET.

It appears that some of the financial glory which has gathered around Broadwater is about to be reflected on its next western neighbor, Hill street, which is, in many respects, one of the finest streets in the city. The sale is noted of the property on that street known as the Livingston, between Sixth and Seventh, 60x15 feet, to Mrs. E. M. Day, for \$2,500. The improvements consist of a large boarding house. Negotiations are under way for another on Hill street, between Second and Third, and yet another deal between Fifth and Sixth, is on the

CROSSING THE RIVER.

An agreement has been signed between the Consolidated Electric Company and L. F. Ledbetter, the bridge builder, to build a bridge for the company across the river north of the Buena Vista street bridge. Work is to begin at once, and be completed within one hundred and ten days from May 29.

The electric railway will run to the East Side Park, and it is believed that it may ultimately be extended to Pasadena by way of the so-called "adobe" road, past the reservoir.

This is good news for the pretty suburb of Los Angeles, which has languished for several years past, owing to the delay in completing this necessary improvement. A marked revival may now be looked for in that suburb, than which there are few more attractive in Los Angeles.

WESTLAKE PARK.

There is a brisk demand for property around Westlake Park, which appears just now to be the favorite residence section. Especially in the Bonnie Brae tract lots have changed hands frequently at remarkably good prices.

The improvements that have gone up and are going up on this tract are of the most substantial character. From any elevated point near the park a score of fine residences may be noted in course of erection. An Eastern man has just completed a residence on the Bonnie Brae tract costing \$16,000, and another has built one at an expense of \$22,000. There is talk of the establishment of a resort this side of Westlake Park, something after the style of the now defunct Woodward's Gardens in San Francisco, with music, menagerie, dancing, etc.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

That apparently endless cause celebre, the Deihali case, bobbed up again this week, the City Council having on Monday ordered a new ordinance for opening East First street, with special reference to the Deihali property between the East Side Park and the river. The electric railway will run to the East Side Park, and it is believed that it may ultimately be extended to Pasadena by way of the so-called "adobe" road, past the reservoir.

It is the general impression here that the fair will be much worse than that which followed the Centennial in Philadelphia.

STREET WORK.

The City Council has passed ordinances of intention to establish the grades of Moore street between Seventh and Ninth; Lyon from Macy to Allison, and Kane between Belmont avenue and Bonnie Brae.

The recommendation of the Board of Public Works that Vignes street be opened from Aliso street to Alhambra avenue has been adopted.

The City Engineer has been instructed to establish the grade of Third street, on Boyle Heights, between Chicago street and Saratoga avenue.

BUILDING WORK.

Dr. Burbank has resumed work on his theater building on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, to which reference was made last week. This will give Los Angeles three first-class theaters.

Remarkable to say, there has been no big hotel built for several weeks.

The amount of building which is going forward in almost every portion of the city is quite remarkable and exhilarating to those who are interested in the welfare of the pueblo.

The Builder and Contractor notes the following uncontracted new work:

Mr. Maley of Santa Ana is having plans prepared for a two-story eleven-room residence, at the corner of Orange and Birch streets, to cost \$8,000.

J. A. Kelley will build a six-room frame dwelling on Thirty-second street, near Grand avenue, to cost \$1,800.

I. W. Phelps will erect a two-story, eleven-room dwelling at the corner of Ninth and Providence streets, to cost about \$8,000.

The same owner will build, on an adjacent lot, a two-story residence, to cost \$2,000.

The Bethlehem Benevolent Board will build a church at the corner of Lazard and Vignes streets, to cost \$4,000.

Mrs. Duncan is having plans prepared for a two-story dwelling, at the corner of Figueroa and Thirteenth street. Cost, \$3000.

Thomas McGehee Potter will build a two-story residence at the corner of Main and Thirty-fifth street, to cost \$7,000.

Ivan A. Weid is about to erect a two-story stone and brick building on Los Angeles street, near Requena, to cost \$7,000.

John Grib will build a two-story ten-

HOUSE AND LOT.

The Electric Road Preparing to Cross the River.

That East First Street Opening Case Bobs Up Again.

Big Improvements Going Up Around Westlake Park.

More Extracts from Old-time Price Lists. Hill Street Sales—A Letter from Chicago—Street Work—Building Notes.

and First have stood in the way of improvement. Regrets in such cases are unavailing, after expensive blocks have been erected.

TWELVE YEARS AGO.

Some quotations of old prices for property, taken from a real estate dealer's books, were recently given in these columns. This week, another installment is presented from a pamphlet and price-list published about 1881 by G. A. Robinson. They are interesting, as showing the wonderful change in values which has taken place within the brief space of twelve years. The pamphlet gives a general description of the country and its resources, refers to the doubts which existed as to titles here and quotes the assessed value of real estate in Los Angeles city at \$5,012,000.

"The Land and Its Fruits"

ORCHARD AND FARM

RANCHO AND STOCKYARD

RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

(Contributions of a practical character are invited to the Times. Letters from those whose experience enables them to throw light on the subject, are solicited. Write as briefly as possible, and on one side of the paper only. Address matter for publication: THE TIMES—Agricultural Editor.)

The Orange Market.

The orange crop of 1892-93 is about gone, as far as the leading varieties—navels and seedlings—are concerned. Mediterranean sweets, a later variety, are now in the market, and selling at about \$2.25 f.o.b. Quite a number of trees of this variety are growing in Southern California. One Los Angeles firm has 100 carloads at Riverside. The Mediterranean sweet is really not so good a fruit as the seedling, but the orange is firm, and a good shipper, which gives it value.

Another late orange is the St. Michaels, of which a carload has just been sold at \$2.75 f.o.b. Better than either of these is that still later variety, the Valencia, for which good prices will be realized this season.

Now that the oranges are mostly gone, there is a better demand for them. This, however, will be somewhat tempered by the incoming of deciduous fruits, which are now going forward rapidly from the northern part of the State. Apricots will soon be ripe at Redlands.

Advice from Florida state that oranges are dropping, and others have reached a serious extent. This may considerably reduce the present large estimate of 5,000,000 boxes from that State.

The Minneapolis Produce Bulletin of May 22 has the following:

A writer signing himself James Boyd, at Riverside, Cal., has a letter in the current issue of the Riverside Reflector, which is characteristic of the class of men who do not know what they are talking about.

In quoting two or three impartial news items from the Bulletin, Lindy gives his opinion of the writer as follows:

"The TIMES has also quite lengthy quotations from the Daily Product Bulletin of Missouri, who joins us on the south, is a good second; Colorado, directly opposite, a good third; Florida, joining Missouri on the north, a good fourth; California, Washington and Idaho south of us a good fifth, and the latter two, I can't say, a good sixth. What may have done later on I can't say, but all say Oregon takes the lead. I have the proud satisfaction of making Oregon the acknowledged outlet of fruit lands.

Surely, this is calculated to make Californians indignant. Our exhibit may be improved later, but that does not remove the odium from those who are responsible for such unreasonable delay, in view of the fact that they had been so liberally supplied with funds.

This is but one consideration in knowing that the southern part of the State is far ahead, and makes the best showing in what is a poor display. This, although of the main appropriation of \$800,000 Southern California, only received the beggarly sum of \$3600 for freight. Our display is, however, at present almost entirely confined to oranges. Everybody knows that California raises oranges. What we should have sent, in profusion, was the earliest varieties of fruits and vegetables, keeping up a constant succession of fresh shipments. This would have made a greater impression on Easterners than a mere exhibit of citrus fruits. As it was, when the fair opened, an Eastern State showed a good exhibit of berries, and indeed, with much excitement, general attention, while California had practically nothing. Our people should now endeavor to make up for lost time, and send forward a constant succession of fresh fruits as they mature.

In apportioning the praise and blame to those who have had charge of California's exhibit, due credit should be given to the gentlemen who have worked hard at this end of the State, with so small a share of assistance from the State World's Fair authorities. It is not their fault that the State building was a leaky barn when it should have been ready for exhibits.

"Puffy" Oranges.

It has frequently been mentioned in these columns that a large quantity of oranges are this season "puffy," and consequently difficult to market. Several causes have been given for this, among others unusual heat, following protracted rain. A Riverside paper believes that the trouble is caused, in great degree, by the excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers and irregular irrigation.

It has been suggested that potash be used in combination with nitrogenous fertilizers to counteract the evil. Our horticulturists are only beginning to investigate the effects of fertilizers on soils and crops. Until recent years fertilizing has been an unknown quality in California agriculture. In Europe it is one of the most important branches of agricultural study. It is about time that our fruit-growers commence to give more attention to the subject. The old idea that California soil is so rich as to need no fertilizing for an indefinite period is about exploded. It is only a matter of time—and, in the case of oranges, a very short time—when the nutrient extracted by the fruit from the soil must be replaced. Then arises the important question as to the best manner in which this can be done, a question which requires deep and protracted study to solve.

The Eastern Peach Crop.

Reports as to the failure of the Eastern peach crop become something of a standing joke. Yet the question of this crop is anything but a joking matter to the deciduous fruit men of California. A short crop in the East means thousands of dollars in the pockets of our horticulturists.

This year, advice from the peach orchards of Delaware and Georgia show that a large crop is assured. The yield of peaches, it is said, will be the largest known in that region. In Georgia, also, the crop will be one of the largest ever grown.

In view of these facts, it will be well for our peach growers to take time by the forelock, and look around with a view to making provision for marketing the crop to advantage. The yield in California this year promises to be a large one.

A correspondent of the Minneapolis Produce Bulletin, writing from Oswego, N. Y., says:

We have had a spring this year, when the conditions for a great yield of fruit at this stage of the season, was better than at present in this locality—that is so far as a great show of fruit buds can give a promise of a great crop. Of course frost and storms and other spells of bad weather in the fall will affect the crop.

This promise is true of all fruits raised in this section of the country, apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries. Even the small fruits promise well.

Citron Culture.

(California Cultivator.)

In answer to the inquiry of C. J. D. of Perris, in regard to a treatise on "Citron Culture," we wish to say that there is no work devoted especially to

the subject known to us, but it is generally treated in all books upon citrus fruits. There is this difference, however, that in the citron the effort is to get as thick and perfect a rind as possible, while in oranges and lemons the juice with thin rinds is the object; hence, in Corsica, where the most successful groves are found, large quantities of nitrogenous manures are used to the extent of \$250 per acre annually. The growth is not in the form of a shrub or tree, and propagates from cuttings, which root readily, and planted at the rate of 800 to 1000 trees per acre.

The coast region in sheltered valleys about two or three hundred feet above sea level, is the most favorable location, as it is easily affected by extreme heat or cold. The vicinity of the sea is also advantageous, as the water of the sea is used in extracting the bitterness from the fruit, it possessing about the right proportion of salt. There are yet but few citron trees grown in California. F. A. Kimball of San Diego is giving its cultivation some attention at present, and had a collection of choice varieties sent to him from Corsica through the United States Agricultural Department. From our knowledge of Perris and its surroundings we would not advise the planting of the citron here for commercial purposes.

California at the Fair.

Advises from Chicago show that whatever progress is being made with the exhibit of the State at the fair is of the slowest possible description. There is an undercurrent of deep indignation among Californians—one hears expressions of it everywhere—that an enterprise backed by so generous an appropriation, should have been so grossly mismanaged.

The people of the State have

done their duty, and a good

price, while those who place inferior

fruit on the market will be searching

for a buyer.

Necessity of Co-operation.

POMONA, May 24, 1893.—[To the Editor of the Times.] I have the impression that there is less inclination in Pomona and vicinity to form orange-growers associations in connection with the general plan which has recently been proposed than in most places in Southern California. If this is so I suppose it is to be attributed mainly to the fact that two or three years since a corporation of fruit-growers was formed, confined, principally, I think, to that part of the valley lying between Ontario and Los Angeles which, owing, as is generally believed, to mismanagement or bad management, no one with whom I have talked seemed to have a clear idea which, was a failure, incurring some pecuniary loss, to the participants and vexing the souls of all concerned. I am impressed that that failure ought not to deter people from going into this enterprise; that broke down for want of good management, to say the least, and was limited in its sphere of action. The plan now proposed is to be general, including all the orange-producing territory, and can, as well as not, probably would have executive committees of orange-growers of good business capacity and well-known to be men of integrity.

The impression seems to be general, and I conclude well founded, that the trouble in marketing the crop this season has been not so much in the demand for oranges, as in the way the fruit was marketed. Dishonest commission-men have slaughtered not only the orange-growers, but honest commission-men as well, though, of course, the orange-growers did not manage to be general.

Some rare figs, which were

sent to me by a friend in San Francisco, are quite good.

They are delicious, and

will keep well.

They are not

as good as the oranges,

but they are quite good.

I hope you will publish this information.

Very truly yours,

W. H. GILMOUR,

Editor of the Times.

AN ORANGE-GROWER.

shipping." Not satisfied with wholesale ruin to the industry, but individual loss must accrue to all who kept out of their clutches. Again, as I have friends in Chicago, I have tried to send on carload lots. The reports returned have been "don't ship."

What I believe to be received was this: "A large commission firm has arranged so that if you ship a carload here you will meet with complete loss."

I never have shipped, but once on commission; I showed my returns to a Florida grower. I did not receive over 40 cents per box net. That would make a carload worth to me \$120. The Florida man was just through shipping his fruit and knew the market, and answered me that the shipper had made for himself at least \$200 per car clear, and no returns recorded. This was a good year, when oranges sold at not less than \$1.25 per box net. There has been a plan suggested that should be adopted by all growers of produce from cabbage to oranges, namely: To sell products outright, and let nothing be consigned on commission from this time forth.

AN ORANGE-GROWER.

Expensive Coffees Trees.

J. H. Gilmour, writing to THE TIMES from Palm Springs under date of May 26, says: "We shall have a bumper grape crop this season. The Lady de Coverley vines on H. F. Wheaton's place have never been so laden. They are the famous seedless grapes about which so much has been said lately, and which a vinegrower up North declares to give a yield of fifteen tons per acre. The grapes are a little backward this year, as the season has been unusually cold—the thermometer at 6 a.m. being as low as 70°, when last year at this time it stood about 80° and 84°."

The white Asiatic fig, which is generally regarded as late, have outstripped the majority of the mission figs. They are wonderfully large, but their flavor cannot be compared with the mission, and it is almost foolish for persons who will undertake horticulture in these regions to plant other varieties. Some rare fig cuttings which have lately been received from Washington are doing well, and I have hopes that they will take kindly to the soil.

"G. W. Durbow, who received some dozen coffee trees from Guatemala and has planted them in Inglewood, kindly presented me with one. The tree leaves are glossy and as green as the orange, and it has taken to the place as it were a native of Palm Valley. It is now in flower. These are white and shaped very much like an orange blossom, with a sweet and powerful smell. They are greedy of water, and yet imports both mutton and wool. The United States has about twelve sheep to the square mile, and imports mutton and wool, which does not look as if the sheep business was overdone. Locally, in Southern California, there is a good opening for the raising of mutton sheep.

Sheep and Wool.

(Pacific Rural Press.)

In 1890 there were east of the Mississippi 16,988,441 sheep, and west of 27,847,681; a total of 44,836,072 sheep.

In 1890 there were produced east of the Mississippi 85,805,617 pounds of wool, and west of 190,394,883; a total of 276,000,000 pounds.

Comparing the amount of pounds of wool produced from the sheep in 1840 with the amount produced in 1890, it will be seen that the same number of sheep produced more than double the pounds of wool in 1890 that they did in 1840. This great improvement has all been made by individual enterprise. No one knows what might be accomplished if the National Government would establish breeding farms for the improvement of live stock.

The National Government spends annually hundreds of thousands of dollars for the propagation of foreign plants and seeds, most of which are merely ornamental. The Farmers' Institute ought to petition the United States Government to establish at least three breeding farms, one of which should be on the Pacific Coast, where patient investigation could be carried on until its results given to the people. I have no doubt that the nation's welfare would be greatly promoted thereby.

We have an example of what a breeding-farm can accomplish in 100 years in the now celebrated Rambouillet breeding-farm, established by Louis XVI in 1788. He obtained a flock of pure Merinos from the King of Spain, selected from the best that could be had. The rams weighed from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty pounds, and they sheared a little over eight pounds of wool per head. The ewes weighed from seventy-five to ninety pounds and sheared about seven pounds. The rams now weigh from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds and shear from sixteen to thirty pounds of wool. The ewes now weigh from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds and shear from ten to sixteen pounds.

This result has all been brought about by intelligent and painstaking work. The reputation of this flock is justly worldwide.

Food of Sheep.

(American Cultivator.)

There are none of our domestic animals that eat and thrive upon so large a variety of forage crops, green or dry, as do the sheep, excepting goats, perhaps. This should serve as a hint to vary their food as much as possible to tempt them to eat as much as they can convert into wool and meat. One reason why sheep can thrive on poorer food than other animals is that they make their food more thoroughly, digesting it very fine. When they are shedded, or changing their teeth they are not able to do this, and care should be taken then to give a little better quality and more nutritive food. The two first teeth usually change at from a year to four months old, and two a year each year for the same time. The time varies in different breeds and according to early maturing, but should be watched for each year until four years old, and after ten years, if they are kept so long, they need watching again, as then the teeth usually begin to fall out.

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Food of Sheep.

(American Cultivator.)

There are three incubators in one of the rooms of the house, which are close-walled. There is also a "hospital" with large cages, into which any bird that is sick is put until its case can be diagnosed. On the occasion of a recent visit, there was not a single bird "under the weather." In the chicken-house is an improved telephone arrangement by means of which Mr. Olshausen goes beyond counting his chickens before they are hatched, selling most of them while they are yet in the shell. He has beaten the best Leghorn records for laying qualities, and claims that good results can be had from any breed, if the proper amount of attention is given.

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THE SPANISH PIONEERS.
THE TRUE STORY OF PIZARRO AND PERU.

By Charles F. Lummis.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES IN ADVANCE OF BOOK PUBLICATION.]

III.

GAINING GROUND.

Gov. de los Rios was not impressed by the heroism of the little party, and refused them aid. The case seemed hopeless; but the leader was not to be crushed. He decided to go to Spain in person and appeal to his King. It was one of his most remarkable undertakings, it seems to me. For this man whose boyhood had been passed with swine, and his manhood in herding rude men, and far more dangerous, ignorant of books, unversed in courts, to present himself confidently as modestly at the dazzling and punctilious court of Spain, showed another side of his high courage. It was very much as if a London chimney-sweep were to go tomorrow and ask audience and favors of Queen Victoria.

But Pizarro was as equal to this as to any other of the great crises of his life, and acted with the same gallantry. He was still tattered and penniless, but Laque scraped together 1,500 ducats, and, in the spring of 1528, Pizarro sailed for Spain. He took with him Pedro de Candia and some Peruvians, with some llamas, some beautifully woven Indian cloths, and a few trinkets and vessels of gold and silver, to corroborate his story. He reached Seville in the summer, and was at once thrown into jail by Enciso under the cruel old law, long prevalent in all civilized countries, allowing imprisonment for debt. His story soon got abroad, and he was released by order of the crown and summoned to court. Standing before his brilliant monarch, the unlettered soldier told his story so modestly, so manfully, so clearly, that Charles V shrank from the recital of such awful suffering and warmed to such heroic steadfastness.

The King was just about to embark for Italy on an important mission, but his heart was won, and he left Pizarro to the Council of the Indies, with recommendation to help the enterprise. That wise but ponderous body moved slowly, as men learned only in books and theories are apt to move, and delay was dangerous. At last the Queen took up the matter, and, on the 26th of July, 1529, signed with her own royal hand the precious document which made possible one of the greatest conquests, and one of the most gallant, in human history. America owes a great deal to the brave queens of Spain as well as to the kings. You will remember what Isabella had said for the discovery of the new world, and now Charles's consort had a creditable hand in its most exciting chapter.

The capitulation, or contract in which two such strangely different "parties" were set side by side—one signing boldly "Yo la Reina" ("I the Queen") and the other following with "Francisco (X) Pizarro, his mark"—was the basis of Pizarro's fortunes. The man who had been sneered at and neglected by narrow minds that had continually hindered his one great hope, now had won the interest and support of his sovereigns and their promise of a magnificent reward—which latter we may be sure a man of his caliber thought less than a chance to realize the dream of his discovery. Pizarro had had to wait with golden hopes; for that matter it was but natural and right that after more than fifty years of poverty and deprivation he should also think somewhat of comfort and wealth for himself. But no man ever did or ever will do, from mere sordidness, such afeat as Pizarro's. Such successes can only be won by higher minds with higher aims, and it is certain that Pizarro's chief ambition was for a nobler and more enduring thing than gold.

The contract with the crown gave to Francisco Pizarro the right to find and make the Spanish empire of the country of New Castle, which was given to him. He had leave to "explore, conquer, pacify and colonize the land from Santiago to a point 200 leagues south; and of this vast and unknown new province he was to be governor and captain-general—the highest military rank." He was also to bear the titles of *Adelantado* and *Ayuntado*, mayor for life, with a salary of \$25,000 maravedis (about \$2,000) a year. Almagro was to be Commander of Tumbes, with an annual rental of \$800,000 maravedis and the rank of *hidalgo*. Good Father Laque was made Bishop of Tumbes and Protector of the Indians, with 1,000 ducats a year. Ruiz was made Grand Pilot of the South Seas; *Candia*, Commander of the Artillery, and the eleven others who had stood so bravely by Pizarro on the lonely island all made *hidalgos*.

In return, Pizarro was required to obey the Spanish laws for the government, protection and education of the Indians and to carry priests expressly to convert the savages to Christianity. He was also to raise a force of 250 men in six months, and equip them well, the crown giving a little help, and within six months after reaching Panama he must get his expedition started for Peru. He was also invested with the Order of Santiago, and thus suddenly raised to the "proud" knighthood of Spain; was allowed to add the royal arms to those of the Pizarro's, with other emblems commemorative of his exploits—an Indian town with a vessel in the bay and the little camel of Peru. This was a startling and significant array of honors hard to be comprehended by those used only to meagre insignia.

It swept away forever the disgrace of Pizarro's birth and gave him an unsullied place among the nobles. It is doubly important in that it shows that the Spanish crown thus recognized the rank of Pizarro in American conquest. Cortez never earned and never received such distinction.

This division of the honors led to very serious trouble. Almagro never forgave Pizarro for coming out a greater man than he, and charged him with selfishly and treacherously seeking the best for himself. Some historians have sided with Almagro, but we have every reason to believe that Pizarro acted straightforwardly and with truth. As he explained, he made every effort to induce the crown to give equal honors to Almagro, but the crown refused. Pizarro's word aside, it was merely practical common sense for the crown to refuse such a request. Two leaders anywhere are a danger, and Spain already had had too bitter experience with this same thing in America to care to repeat it. It was willing to give all honor and encouragement to the arms; but there must be only one head, and that head, of course, could be none but Pizarro. And certainly anyone who looks at the mental and moral difference between the two men, and what were their actions and results both before and after the royal grant, will concede that the Spanish crown made

a most liberal estimate for Almagro, and gave him certainly quite as much as he was worth. In the whole contract there is circumstantial evidence that Pizarro did his best in behalf of his associate—the ungrateful and afterward traitorous Almagro—an evidence mightily corroborated by Pizarro's long patience and clemency to his vulgar, ignoble and constantly deteriorating comrade. Pizarro had the head which fate could not turn. He was neither crushed by his adversity, nor rarer yet, spoiled by the most dazzling success—wherein he rose superior to the greater genius but less noble man, Napoleon. When raised from lifelong abject poverty to the highest pinnacle of wealth and fame, Pizarro remained the same quiet, modest, God-fearing and God-thanking, prudent, heroic man. Success ruined Almagro's base nature, he "went to the dogs." Having secured his contract with the crown, Pizarro felt a longing to see the scenes of his boyhood. So the ragged boy who left his pigs at Truxillo came back now a knighted hero with grey hair and undying fame. I do not believe it was for the sake of showing off to those who might remember him. That was nowhere in the nature of Pizarro. He never showed off or played the peacock. He was of the same broad, modest, noble gauge as gallant Crook, the greatest and best of our Indian conquerors, who was never so content as when he could move about in a simple cap and coat, a mark, in dress or manner, to show that he was a major-general of the United States army rather than some poor scout or hunter. No, it was the man in him that took Pizarro back to Truxillo—or, perhaps, a touch of the boy that is always left in such great hearts. Of course, the people were glad to honor the hero of such a fair tale as his sober story makes, but I am sure that the brilliant general was glad to escape sometimes from the visitors and get out among the hillsides, where he had driven his pigs so many, many years before, and see the same old trees and brooklets, and even, no doubt, the same ragged, ignorant boy, still herding his men and get them in trim for the conquest. The Indians of the island attempted treachery, and when their ring-leaders were captured and punished the whole swarm of savages fled despicably on the Spanish camp. It was a most unequal contest, but at last courage and discipline prevailed over mere brute courage and the Indians were routed. Many Spaniards were wounded, and among them Hernando Pizarro, who got an ugly javelin wound in the leg. But the Indians gave them no rest, and were constantly harassing them, cutting off stragglers and keeping the camp in endless alarm.

Then, fortunately, came a reinforcement of men with a few horses, under command of Hernando de Soto, the unfortunate but later explorer of the Mississippi. Thus strengthened, Pizarro crossed back to the mainland on rafts. The Indians disputed his passage, killed three men on one raft and had cut off another raft, whose soldiers were overpowered. Hernando Pizarro had already landed, and, though a dangerous mud-flat lay between, he spurred his foaming horse through belly-deep mire, with a few companions, and rescued the impaled men.

Entering Tumbes, the Spaniards found the pretty town stripped and deserted. Alonso de Molina and his companions had disappeared and their fate was never learned. Pizarro left a small force there and in May, 1532, marched inland, sending De Soto with small detachments to the coast. From the Andes. From his very first landing Pizarro enforced the strictest discipline. His soldiers must treat the Indians well, under the severest penalties. They must not even enter an Indian dwelling; and if they dared disobey this command they were sternly punished. It was a liberal and gently policy toward the Indians which Pizarro adopted at the very start and maintained inflexibly.

After three or four weeks spent in exploring, Pizarro picked out a site in the valley of Tangara and founded there the town of San Miguel (St. Michael). He built a church, storehouse, hall of justice, fort and dwelling, and organized a government. The town was soon built up and thrived rapidly, with thirty cows and thirty-eight acres of land. This does not interfere with his hay, grain and fruit crops, not to mention a new yearly support from bees. The \$10 item is credited to "butcher account."

A criterion of the stock losses is the prosperity of a new business—collecting bones. S. Bonn is gathering bones from the dead stock on the prairie for shipment to California. He says a carload consists of the bones of 900 dead cattle; and thus far he has collected and shipped four carloads. These were all collected within thirty miles of Tucson, and are by no means all in that area. The bones are found mostly along streams. Of course the bones of dead cattle of many years are picked up, but most of them are the '92 losses. The bones are washed out of the dry ditches.

A shrewd county assessor—of Cochise county—swopped down on a large amount of copper bullion at Wilcox and was taken to task and collected a sum, and it was evident that he must give up the conquest of Peru, or undertake it with the handful of men he already had. It did not take Pizarro long to choose between such alternatives.

Leaving fifty soldiers under Antonio

Levano to garrison San Miguel, and with strict laws for the protection of the Indians, Pizarro marched September 24, 1532, toward the vast and unknown interior.

Enterprising shore, and the men could scarcely stagger on. But Pizarro acted as guide and cheered them up by words and example. It was the old story with him. Everywhere he had fairly to carry his company. Their legs, no doubt, were strong as his—though he must have had a very wonderful constitution—but there is a mental muscle which is harder and more enduring and has held up many a tottering body—the muscle of pluck. And that pluck of Pizarro's was never surpassed on earth.

Wild as the region was, it had some mineral wealth. Pizarro collected (so Pedro Pizarro says) 200,000 *castellanos* each weighing a dollar or gold. This he sent back to Panama by his vessels to speak for him. It was the hand argument the rude adventurers on the lathisms could understand, and he treated to its yellow lips to bring him recruits. But while the vessels had gone on this important errand, the little army, trudging down the coast, was suffering greatly. The deep sands, the tropic heat, the weight of their arms and armor, were almost unendurable. A strange and horrible pestilence broke out, and many of them perished. The country grew more forbidding, and again the suffering soldiers lost hope.

At Puerto Viejo they were joined by thirty men, under Sebastian de Belalcazar, who after distinguished himself,

in a brave chase of that golden

butterfly which so many pursued to their death, and none ever captured—the butterfly of Dorado.

Pushing on, Pizarro finally crossed to the island of Puna, the rest his gaunt men and get them in trim for the conquest. The Indians of the island attempted treachery, and when their ring-leaders were captured and punished the whole swarm of savages fled despicably on the Spanish camp. It was a most unequal contest, but at last courage and discipline prevailed over mere brute courage and the Indians were routed. Many Spaniards were wounded, and among them Hernando Pizarro, who got an ugly javelin wound in the leg. But the Indians gave them no rest, and were constantly harassing them, cutting off stragglers and keeping the camp in endless alarm.

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[Copyright, 1892, by C. F. Lummis.]

Would See Her Later.
[Minneapolis Tribune.]

Coming out from the East Side the other day a University car was filled with all sorts and conditions of passengers, conspicuous among them being a crowd of jolly University students. Opposite the boys sat a hard-headed female, evidently on her way from a meeting at the exposition. Next her sat a bright-faced woman talking with a friend. Naturally the talk drifted upon the subjects of the revival meetings, and the friend asked, "I suppose you have been to some of them?" "No, I have not," the other replied. "I haven't had time," and as she spoke she signalled the conductor to let her off the car. At her words the hard-headed female sitting next her quickly turned and, leaning forward, said in a low tone, "haven't had time! Will you go to the meetings?" The car had stopped, and as the lady reached the door she hurriedly retorted, "if I have, I'll see you later." The girl stepped into the street perfectly conscious of having been able to squelch a woman who didn't know enough to mind her own business.

Notices to Mariners.

Notice hereby given that a bell buoy, painted red and lettered "Point Arena" in white, has been placed in fifteen fathoms of water to mark Point Arena Cove, California. The buoy is placed a little more than five-eighths of a mile from the end of Point Arena wharf—N. W. by N. E. End Point Arena wharf—N. E. by N. E. By order of lighthouse board.

HENRY E. NICHOLS,
Commander U.S.N., Inspector.

When the composer Schulze was captured by brigands in the Abruzzi, and died out of his own composition from him, it is related that he sang an aria from his latest opera. But before it was ended, the entire band burst into tears, and their captain offering his hand to Schulze, released him with the words: "So you, too, steal! I never exact anything from a league!"

EVERY MAN having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and soap a bottle.

\$10.00 Reward.

We authorize your druggists. Off & Vaughn, 122 S. Main-st., to receive, on behalf of Smith's Damask Perfume, faint to cure any case of dandruff, regardless of how many years standing. Try it and you will like it. For sale only by Off & Vaughn, corner Fourth and Spring streets.

MOST complexion powders have a vulgar glare, but Pozson's is a true beautifier whose effects are lasting.

LOCKWOOD'S ASTHMA REMEDY.

prompt relief in cases of Pain, Horror and Risi.

ITCHING of the scalp is a disease.

Van Haven's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

BOOK EXCHANGE, cor. Second and Main sts.

EVERYBODY can buy wall paper below cost and have it hung for 10c. a roll. 237 S. Spring street.

Our drugstore sheet was free on application.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness and weariness usual in such cases. Mrs. ANNIE GARDNER, Lamar, Mo.

Sent by express, charged postage, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per pound. To Mother's Friend.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

Sold by all druggists.

ATLANTA, GA.

ARIZONA NEWS.

Fancy Prices for Very Early Products of the Farm.

Apricots from a Small Tree Planted Last Fall—Good Agricultural Showing—Cowboy Pastimes—The Senate's Territorial Committee.

TUCSON, May 30.—Yuma figs are being shipped. Some were sent two weeks ago to San Francisco; price, 75 cents a pound. At Denver a shipment arriving there on the 20th were much pricier.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
LOS ANGELES, June 2, 1893.
The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit in Chicago today, realizing the following prices: Cherries, Tartarian, \$1.35; plums, Rockport, \$1.25@\$1.45; Malta bloods, \$2.00@\$2.50; Mediterranean sweets, \$3.10@\$4.40; St. Michaels, \$3.00@\$4.65.

Broadstreet's report of the clearings of the various exchanges for the past week is as follows:

Cities—	Pric. New York	Pric. Chicago	Pric. Philadelphia	Pric. St. Louis	Pric. San Francisco
Amount,	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Price,	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Total,	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000
Per cent.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Cost,	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—[Special to The Times.] The local merchandise markets were steady in prices, with a moderate demand. The produce markets are unchanged. Fresh fruits came in more freely. Vegetables are plentiful. Butter was weak; poultry quiet. Eggs are in better demand. Potatoes are weak, but onions are firm. Cheese is quiet.

Grisin.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—WHEAT ... Was inactive.

December, 1.36%.

HARLEY—Quiet; December, 96; seller 1893, new, 91%.

Corn—1.25%.

Fruit.

APPLES—50@1.25 for common to good; mountain, 3.00.

Pears—75@1.25 per box.

LIMES—Mexican, 4.50@5.00; California, 1.00@2.00 for common and 2.50@3.00 for good to choice.

BANANAS—1.00@2.00 per bunch.

PINEAPPLE—Hawaiian, 3.00@6.00; Mexican, 1.00@2.00 per bunch.

ORANGES—Riverside, navel, 1.75@2.50 per box; Riverside seedlings, 1.00@1.25.

San Bernardino navel, 1.25@2.50; San Bernardino seedlings, 1.00@1.75; Oroville navel, 2.50@3.75; Orovile seedlings, 1.25@2.50; Los Angeles navel, 1.25@2.50; Los Angeles seedlings, 1.75@2.00; San Gabriel navel, 1.50@2.00; San Gabriel seedlings, 1.00@1.25.

Dried Fruit.

DATES—4@5¢ per lb.

APPLES—Sun-dried, quartered, 50@ per box; dry, 1.00@1.25; evaporated, 1.00@1.25; 100@1.25; 150@1.25.

PEARS—Bleached, 50@ for sliced, 30@ for quartered, and 8 for evaporated; unbleached, 30@ for sliced and 25@ for quartered.

Peaches—4@5¢ for pressed; 3@3¢ for unpressed.

POMEGRANATES—2@8 for small; 9@10¢ for four sizes, and 10 for the fifth size of 30s and 60s.

PEACHES—Plucked, 9@10@10; unpicked, 2@3@5.

PEARS—Bleached, 50@13; sun-dried, 6@12.

Apricots—11@1# for Royals; 15@16 for Moorpears.

GRAPE—2@24 per lb.

RAISINS—London layers, 1.40@2.60; London Muscatels, 1.00@1.25 in boxes and 50@6@ per lb in sacks.

Vegetables.

TOMATOES—1.50@2.00 per box.

TURNIPS—70@75 per cental.

BEETS—70@75 per sack.

CARROTS—Feed, 40@50.

POTATOES—Feed, 40@50.

CABBAGE—5@11 per lb.

CAULIFLOWERS—30@50 per dozen.

OKRA—Dry, 15 per lb.

MUSHROOMS—10@20.

BEANS—String, 8@10 per lb; wax, 8@10.

PUMPKIN—1.25@2.00 per dozen.

PEAS—Green, 30@.

ASPARAGUS—1.00@2.00 per box.

RHUBARB—1.00@1.25 per box.

CABBAGE—80@85.

PEPPERS—Red, 6@8 per lb; green, 15@20.

SQUASH—Marrowfat, 35@40.

LOS ANGELES WHOLESALE PRICES.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, twenty-eight one squares, 42@45¢; fancy dairy, per roll, 37@40¢; choice, 33@37¢.

YOGURT—Hens, 5.50@6.00; young roosters, 4.00@5.00; broilers, 3.00@4.00; ducks, 5.00@6.00; turkeys, 13@16.

Eggs—Fresh, rank, 18.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Stocks on the Stock Exchange today were characterized by a marked depression. Lower prices from London at the opening, the strained condition of banking and commercial credits in the West, and further exports of gold aided the bears. The heaviest losses were: Edison Illuminating, 8@4 in Baltimore and Oslo, 4 in Chicago; gas, 33 in Louisville and 28 in Rock Island and Lackawanna. The remainder of the list went off 1@21% per cent.

After delivery, home things turned up somewhat, and purchases to cover shorts caused a rally of 1@2@2% per cent.

Wheat stocks closed easier.

NEW YORK, June 2.—MONEY—On call, east at 2@3 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—@28 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Was steady today; bankers' six-day bills, 4.80@4.86%; demand, 4.80@4.90%.

Government bonds closed easier.

NEW YORK, June 2.—C. H. Bicknell, President of the New York Stock Exchange, said: "The market is still quiet. The market opened 1@2 higher; advanced 1@2 on lower cables and tight money, inducing sales of long property; firms up some temporarily, but eased off again, closing easy at 1@2 lower than yesterday."

Reported sales of 15,000 bushels; shipments, 268,000 bushels; shipping.

Closing quotations: WHEAT—easy, cash, 60@61; July, 63@.

CORN—Lower; cash, 30@; July, 30@.

OATS—Easy; cash, 29@; July, 28@.

RICE—1.00.

FLAX—1.03.

TISSUE—3.80.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—WHEAT—Demand for No. 2 red winter closed 6s 8d.

COAL—Demand moderate; futures poor; Jun closed at 1@2 1/2d; July, 4@2d; August, 4@2 1/2d.

Drafts.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—DRAFTS—Sight, on New York, per \$100, 20¢; telegraphic, 25¢.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, June 2.—Atmospheric, Boston; Santa Fe 24¢; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 18¢; Bell Telephone, 19¢; San Diego, 9¢; Mexican Central, 8.

Bullion.

NEW YORK, June 2.—BAR SILVER—\$25.

NEW YORK, June 2.—MEXICAN DOL—\$100.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—BAR SILVER—\$25@50¢.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—MEXICAN DOL—LAHS—\$64@66¢.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Wheat was quiet. The market opened 1@2 higher; advanced 1@2 on lower cables and tight money, inducing sales of long property; firms up some temporarily, but eased off again, closing easy at 1@2 lower than yesterday.

Reported sales of 15,000 bushels; shipping.

Closing quotations: WHEAT—easy, cash, 60@61; July, 63@.

CORN—Lower; cash, 30@; July, 30@.

OATS—Easy; cash, 29@; July, 28@.

RICE—1.00.

FLAX—1.03.

TISSUE—3.80.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—WHEAT—Demand for No. 2 red winter closed 6s 8d.

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Drafts.

CHICAGO, June 2.—POOR—Easy; cash, 10@17%.

Lard—Easy; cash, 10@17%.

Dry Salt Meats.

CHICAGO, June 2.—DRY SALT MEATS—Ribs, easy; cash, 9@12%; September, 9@12%; shoulders, 10@12@13%; short clear, 10@12@13%.

Whisky.

CHICAGO, June 2.—WHISKY—1.12.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, June 2.—PETROLEUM—The Market closed merely nominal.

Wood.

NEW YORK, June 2.—WOOL—Dull and weak; domestic fleece, 27@32; pulled, 26@37; Texas, 17@21.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Atmospheric, Pacific Coast, 18@21; State, com.

Cotton—closed, barely steady and 5 points down to 15 points up; sales were 12,300 bags, including June 10, July 15, 16@17; August, 13@14; September, 13@15; October, 13@14; November, 13@15.

Sugar—closed firm but dull; molasses, sugar, 80@82; coffee, 100@102; cotton, 80@ test; refined closed firm and fairly active; A 4 13@16.5¢; mould A, 8@; standard A, 5 13@16.5¢; confecting A, 5 1@2.5¢; cut loaf, 5@; 5@10¢; 10@12¢; 15@17¢; 20@22¢; 25@27¢; 30@32¢; 35@37¢; 40@42¢; 45@47¢; 50@52¢; 55@57¢; 60@62¢; 65@67¢; 70@72¢; 75@77¢; 80@82¢; 85@87¢; 90@92¢; 95@97¢; 100@102¢; 105@107¢; 110@112¢; 115@117¢; 120@122¢; 125@127¢; 130@132¢; 135@137¢; 140@142¢; 145@147¢; 150@152¢; 155@157¢; 160@162¢; 165@167¢; 170@172¢; 175@177¢; 180@182¢; 185@187¢; 190@192¢; 195@197¢; 200@202¢; 205@207¢; 210@212¢; 215@217¢; 220@222¢; 225@227¢; 230@232¢; 235@237¢; 240@242¢; 245@247¢; 250@252¢; 255@257¢; 260@262¢; 265@267¢; 270@272¢; 275@277¢; 280@282¢; 285@287¢; 290@292¢; 295@297¢; 300@302¢; 305@307¢; 310@312¢; 315@317¢; 320@322¢; 325@327¢; 330@332¢; 335@337¢; 340@342¢; 345@347¢; 350@352¢; 355@357¢; 360@362¢; 365@367¢; 370@372¢; 375@377¢; 380@382¢; 385@387¢; 390@392¢; 395@397¢; 400@402¢; 405@407¢; 410@412¢; 415@417¢; 420@422¢; 425@427¢; 430@432¢; 435@437¢; 440@442¢; 445@447¢; 450@452¢; 455@457¢; 460@462¢; 465@467¢; 470@472¢; 475@477¢; 480@482¢; 485@487¢; 490@492¢; 495@497¢; 500@502¢; 505@507¢; 510@512¢; 515@517¢; 520@522¢; 525@